

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	691	thickness with (pericardia\$3 or lata or fascia)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/02/14 07:10
L2	36	thickness with (pericardia\$3 or lata or fascia) with (micron or millimeter or \$3mm or \$3um)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/02/14 07:38
L3	2	("6254627").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/02/14 07:39
L4	2	3 and mm	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/02/14 07:39

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	Document ID	Kind Code	Source	Issue Date	Pages	Image Doc
1	US 4525491 A		USPAT	19850625		
2	US 4904256 A		USPAT	19900227	7	US 490425
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4	US 5074306 A		USPAT	19911224	15	US 507430
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6	US 5701973 A		USPAT	19971230	10	US 570197
7	US 5976159 A		USPAT	19991102	29	US 597615
8	WO 9961287 A1		EPO	19991202	16	WO 996128
9	US 6254615 B1		USPAT	20010703	31	US 625461
10	US 6260893 B1		USPAT	20010717	6	US 626089
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13	US 20010035658 A1		US-PGP	20011101	19	US 200100
14	US 20020016637 A1		US-PGP	20020207	4	US 200200
15	RU 2180797 C		DERWEN	20020327	NA	
16	US 6378221 B1		USPAT	20020430	27	US 637822
17	US 6398108 B1		USPAT	20020604	20	US 639810
18	US 6406079 B2		USPAT	20020616	16	US 640607
19	US 6461365 B2		USPAT	20021008	29	US 646136
20	US 6468313 B1		USPAT	20021022	14	US 646831
21	US 20020157271 A1		US-PGP	20021031	25	US 200201
22	US 20020193886 A1		US-PGP	20021219	14	US 200201
23	US 20030008581 A1		US-PGP	20030109	10	US 200300
24	US 20030062052 A1		US-PGP	20030403	13	US 200300
25	US 6553681 B2		USPAT	20030429	26	US 655368
26	US 6558605 B1		USPAT	20030506	18	US 655860
27	US 20030114867 A1		US-PGP	20030619	30	US 200301
28	US 6616874 B1		USPAT	20030909	9	US 661687
29	US 20030212454 A1		US-PGP	20031113	10	US 200302
30	US 20040073240 A1		US-PGP	20040415	30	US 200400
31	US 6736434 B2		USPAT	20040516	18	US 673643
32	US 20040172050 A1		US-PGP	20040902	30	US 200401
33	US 20040176288 A1		US-PGP	20040909	15	US 200401
34	US 20040174024 A1		US-PGP	20040909	22	US 200401
35	US 6830052 B2		USPAT	20041214	13	US 683005
36	US 20050005551 A1		US-PGP	20050113	17	US 200500

US-PAT-NO: 6468313

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6468313 B1

TITLE: Implants and method of making

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Detailed Description Text - DCTX (43):

FIGS. 4a-4c depict several views of an orbital implant wrap 200 manufactured by either of the pre-forming sphere processes of the present invention. In accordance with the invention, the inside diameter "A" of the sphere along with the diameter of the opening "B" can be varied as required to accommodate a variety of sizes of replacement eye devices. Typical size ranges are from about 14 mm to 22 mm inside diameter A and 8-10 mm with regard to the hole diameter B. The typical thickness is from about 0.2 to about 0.8 mm for the processed ~~pericardial~~ tissue.

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34	US 20040174024 A1		US-PGP	20040909	22	US 200401
35	US 6830052 B2		USPAT	20041214	13	US 683005
36	US 20050005551 A1		US-PGP	20050113	17	US 200500

US-PAT-NO: 6553681

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6553681 B2

TITLE: Methods for measuring a bio-material for use in an implant

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Brief Summary Text - BSTX (9):

A good discussion of the various physical properties of fixed bovine pericardium is given in Simionescu, et al., Mapping of Glutaraldehyde-Treated Bovine Pericardium and Tissue Selection For Bio-prosthetic Heart Valves, Journal of Bio-Medical Materials Research, Vol. 27, 697-704, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1993. Simionescu, et al., recognized the sometimes striking variations in physical properties of the pericardial tissue, even in the same pericardial sac. Their research mapped out areas in individual pericardial sacs and tested those areas for various properties to determine the optimum areas on the tissue from which to cut heart valve leaflets. Simionescu, et al. measured the thickness of the pericardial sacs at 5 mm increments and plotted the resulting values on a paper template identical in shape and size to the sac. On other templates, parameters such as the suture holding power, fiber orientation, and shrinkage temperature were mapped. After superimposing all of the templates, optimum areas from which to cut leaflets were identified. Simionescu, et. al., utilized a manual thickness measuring tool similar to that described below with respect to FIG. 1.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (43):

As mentioned above, various means can be used to measure the thickness of bio-material sheet in accordance with the present invention. If a contact measurement method is used, the following parameters are preferred; a sampling increment center-to-center distance of 9.5 mm (0.375 inches) a flat contact tip of a diameter of approximately 7.0 mm (0.275 inches) a vertical measuring force equivalent to the force applied by a Mitutoyo low-pressure model 543 measurement gauge; i.e., with the spring attached and the weight removed, a force of less than 0.42 N or 43 g a measurement table dimension in the X-Y plane of 8 inches by 20 inches a linear actuator accuracy of about 0.013 mm (0.0005 inches) or less an X-Y positioning accuracy of about 0.13 mm (0.005 inches) or less scan time for thickness measurement of a pericardial sac of 2 minutes or less a range of sheet thickness measurements of 0.356-0.564 mm (0.014-0.023 inches)

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22	US 20020193886 A1		US-PGP	20021219	14	US 200201
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35	US 6830052 B2		USPAT	20041214	13	US 683005
36	US 20050005551 A1		US-PGP	20050113	17	US 200500

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030212454 A1

TITLE: Compressed tissue for heart valve leaflets

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Detail Description Paragraph - DETX (4):

[0028] Various bioprosthetic tissues may be used in the present invention, though a preferred tissue for use in the primary application of heart valve leaflets is bovine pericardial tissue. Though the thickness and strength of bovine pericardial tissue is considered desirable for longer lasting valves, other bioprosthetic tissue such as porcine, equine and other mammalian pericardium may be used. In general, the compression process reduces the thickness of the particular material, without a proportional reduction in its absolute strength. For example, a bovine pericardial sheet having a thickness of 0.40 mm (0.016 inches) may be compressed and reduced in thickness by about 50%, without an accompanying reduction in overall absolute tissue strength. Any tissue sheet that behaves in a like manner is a candidate for the processes of the present invention, though those of skill in the art will appreciate that certain materials may be better suited for any one specific application. Even materials other than bioprosthetic tissue may be modified in accordance with the teachings of the present invention to form compressed material for use in implants. For instance, tissue constructs with a synthetic matrix and tissue ingrowth may be improved through the processes disclosed herein.

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21	US 20020157271 A1		US-PGF	20021031		
22	US 20020193886 A1		US-PGF	20021219		
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35	US 6830052 B2		USPAT	20041214		
36	US 20050005551 A1		US-PGF	20050113	17	US 200500

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020016637 A1

TITLE: SOFT TISSUE FILLER

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Summary of Invention Paragraph - BSTX (18):

[0014] Typically, fascia is found as a flexible, yet resilient, sheet of about 0.1 to about 3.0 mm thickness with a natural grain. The fascia can be pulverized under native conditions into particles that are, for example, from about 0.01 mm to about 1.5 mm in diameter. For example, the fascia can be processed into particles of approximately 0.03 mm to about 0.14 mm, the internal diameters of 26GX and 18GX gauge needles, respectively. Fascia can be pulverized in many different manners. In general, fascia can be subjected to freezing, heating, freeze drying/vacuum lyophilizing, tanning, stretching, pounding or compressing. For example, frozen or freeze-dried fascia can be cut into appropriate size pieces with a suitable tool, such as rotating/oscillating blades, a punching instrument, or a laser. The fascia can be fixed to a cutting surface with tension, suction, or freezing. Alternatively, the fascia can be cut into small pieces (about 5 to 10 mm) using a sharp blade. Fascia pieces can be frozen using liquid nitrogen or other solutions less than 0 degree C., including a dry ice/ethanol mixture. Frozen fascia pieces are brittle and can be pulverized mechanically by grinding between two surfaces, such as between a mortar and pestle. Alternatively, fascia can be pulverized by passage between two rolling drums that are separated by a defined dimension. For example, the drums can be separated by about 0.8 mm or less.